

**REMARKS/AGRUMENTS**

Reconsideration of this application as amended is respectfully requested.

Claims 39-40, 50-53, and 63-66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,389,464 to Krishnamurthy, et al. ("Krishnamurthy") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,393,475 to Leong, et al. ("Leong").

**CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 USC §103 (a)**

The Examiner has rejected claims 39-40, 50-53, and 63-66 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Krishnamurthy in view of Leong. Applicants submit that claims 39-40, 50-53, and 63-66 are not obvious in view of Krishnamurthy and Leong. In regard to the rejection of claim 39, the Examiner has stated in part that:

“Krishnamurthy et al may not explicitly show a combined HTTP and SNMP manager.... Furthermore, Leong et al do show combining the HTTP server and SNMP manager, to incorporate data concerning the network management with the browser format (column 3, lines 45-57, column 6 lines 25-40). (4/24/03, Office Action, p. 3)

Applicants respectfully disagree. In regard to the rejection of claim 39, the combination of Krishnamurthy and Leong would lack one or more features of claim 39. Claim 39 recites the feature of “**a combined hypertext transport protocol (HTTP) server and SNMP manager**” (Emphasis added) Leong does not disclose this feature as can be seen by the following analysis. Although Leong describes a network device 32 which is capable of communicating with a browser using the HNMP protocol, and having a web-capable agent, (Leong, col. 12, ll. 61-66) Leong does not utilize SNMP. Leong’s figures 10A and 10B show that Leong removed the SNMP network management agent and replaced it with a URL Dictionary 188, and removed the SNMP protocol capability and substituted the HNMP protocol 184. Infact, Leong states “the functional layer structure in FIG. 10B differs from that shown in FIG. 10A in that the protocol layer need not include a proxy agent or the SNMP protocol. The agent 186 is able to

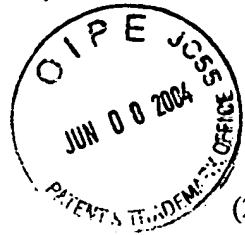
communicate with a web browser utilizing any of the protocols included in the protocol layer 164.” Those protocols being HTTP and HNMP as shown in figure 10B. Thus, Leong can not and does not disclose “a combined hypertext transport protocol (HTTP) server and SNMP manager” as claimed in applicants claim 39.

In contrast to the scheme recited in the present claims, however, neither Krishnamurthy nor Leong teach or suggest a multi-layer management interface which is configured to receive different sets of messages according to different protocols from different sources. For example, with respect to claim 39, neither Krishnamurthy nor Leong teach or suggest *the combined HTTP server and SNMP manager, wherein the combined HTTP server and SNMP manager only accesses said configuration data by communicating with said SNMP agent and wherein in response to said first message, said combined HTTP server and SNMP manager transmits a second message to a combined text-interface generator and HTTP client using SNMP* as set forth in the claim. Although the Office Action sets forth broad assertions of such teachings, it is nowhere indicated how the elements described by Krishnamurthy or Leong correspond to those set forth in the claim. Because neither Krishnamurthy nor Leong these features as taught by claim 39, from which claim 40 depends, applicants respectfully submit that claims 39 and 40 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) by Krishnamurthy in view of Leong.

The Examiner also rejected independent claim 50 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 39. Claim 50 discloses substantially similar limitations as claim 39, and recites *said means for combining HTTP server and SNMP manager, wherein the means for combining HTTP server and SNMP manager only accesses said configuration data by communicating with said SNMP agent and wherein in response to said first message, said means for combining HTTP server and SNMP manager transmits a second message to a means for combining text-interface generator and HTTP client using SNMP*. (Emphasis added) Because neither Krishnamurthy nor Leong disclose this feature as taught by applicants’ claim 50 from

which claims 51-53 depend, for the reasons discussed above with regard to claim 39, applicants respectfully submit that claims 50-53 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) by Krishnamurthy in view of Leong.

The Examiner also rejected independent claim 63 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for the reasons set forth in the rejection of claim 39. Claim 63 discloses substantially similar limitations as claim 39, and recites *combining HTTP server and SNMP manager, wherein the combined HTTP server and SNMP manager only accesses said configuration data by communicating with said SNMP agent and wherein in response to said first message, the combined HTTP server and SNMP manager transmits a second message to a combined text-interface generator and HTTP client using SNMP* (Emphasis added) Because, neither Krishnamurthy nor Leong disclose this feature as taught by applicants' claim 63 from which claims 64-66 depend, for the reasons discussed above with regard to claim 39, applicants respectfully submit that claims 63-66 are not obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) by Krishnamurthy in view of Leong.



CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims now pending (1) are in proper form, (2) are neither obvious nor anticipated by the relied upon art of record, and (3) are in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would be useful in moving the application forward to allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (408) 947-8200.

Respectfully submitted,

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